

## ***STRATEGIES IN PREVENTING MONEY POLITICS IN THE SIMULTANEOUS REGIONAL ELECTIONS IN PALU CITY***

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### ***ABSTRACT***

In the recent elections, money politics has become one of the topics of public interest. Money politics is used to win large numbers of votes and maintain control of Pilkada. This research aims to provide solutions to avoid money politics in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Palu City in 2020, as well as examine the elements that encourage and hinder the prevention of money politics in the regional elections. This study uses a qualitative approach. Using observation, interviews, and documentation studies as data collection methods. Miles and Huberman's approach to data analysis includes data collection, data reduction, data display, and data verification. Based on the findings, the policy strategy used in money politics is carried out through four efforts: dissemination of violations, participatory supervision, surveillance patrols, and firm law enforcement.

**Keywords:** Pilkada, Money Politics, Supervision

### **INTRODUCTION**

In the world of politics, the practice of "money politics" is not new. Money politics has existed since the establishment of this country, but many still consider it as commonplace. Neither grants, zakat, nor gifts are money politics. In general elections, this is completely unacceptable. This is just an

event to get votes or support (Nurfitriyani et al., 2022). According to Bumke, currently there is no agreed definition of money politics. When politicians engage in corrupt practices such as clientelism or vote buying, the term money politics is used to describe it (Bumke, 2021). Money politics in Ismawan's view is an attempt to influence the actions of others through the use of certain incentives (Ismawan, 1999). Many parties see the practice of buying and selling votes as the core of money politics. This can happen in a variety of contexts, from village head elections to national elections. Money politics is defined by Aspinall and Sukmajati as an attempt to influence voter preferences through the use of bribes or services (Edward, Aspinall & Sukmajati, 2015).

One of the techniques that can lead to political corruption is money politics. Money politics, which is the cause of corruption, is the most serious and widespread problem in Indonesia (Abdurrohman, 2021). Elections and the growth of democracy in Indonesia will definitely be slumped by money politics. Not only will politicians cheat voters, but they will also engage in increasingly unfair competition with each other. Rich political parties have a greater chance of winning elections. Money in politics, in the broadest sense, will lead to corruption both before and after elections, as people seek to recoup their investment in political campaigns. Furthermore, people are not always aware of which party or candidate is providing campaign support or other forms of financial support, so money politics does not necessarily increase voter turnout. This leads to unnecessary political spending.

Money politics is very contrary to the principles of democracy; It also ignores the ethics and morals inherent in democracy. As a result, this problem leads to the loss of the element of honesty and fairness, which is the main basis of the democratic system. Some political elites who do not have morality play to gain the legitimacy of the people to gain power, because elections are nothing but a tool to gain power. Money politics is a bad behavior that occurs in the election process of the democratic system (Marsudi & Sunarso, 2019).

Honesty and justice are the cornerstones of a healthy democracy. One

of the many things about democracy is the influence of money in local elections (Khairazi, 2015; Ridha, 2017). The phenomenon of money politics in Indonesia's politics poses a significant danger to the long-term process of building a democratic political system. Election results that follow the principles of dishonest and unfair democracy are achieved through the use of money politics. Almost all levels of elections are tainted by the rampant practice of money politics, which makes democracy expensive (Suprianto La Ode, Muh. Arsyad, 2019).

One of the conditions for building an ideal democratic life in a nation is a successful election from a constitutional perspective (Gaffar, 2006). All parties participating in the election, both candidates, Pilkada participants, and election organizers (Regional KPU, Bawaslu), must be committed to carrying out the Pilkada process properly. A fair, direct, public, free, and honest election system is based on the principle of Luber Title. However, this optimism seems to be inversely proportional to the events that occurred. According to a poll by the Institute of Indonesia Sciences (LIPI), 37% of Indonesia citizens admitted to receiving money from candidates in the 2019 general election and considered continuing to vote for the candidate, and 40% of citizens Indonesia received money from candidates (Purnamasari, 2021). According to a poll conducted by the Independent Election Awareness Committee (KISP), 42% of Yogyakarta residents consider money in politics to be commonplace. On the other hand, 30% of citizens consider it a problem, and 28% consider it a big problem (Komite Independen Sadar Pemilu, 2019). So there are difficulties faced by election organizers because the public's view considers money politics to be a natural thing.

In the 2020 Regional Elections, Bawaslu found 166 alleged irregularities in the form of money politics (Pilkada). There were 166 alleged money politics crimes, 31 of which were referred to investigators, 76 of which were court decisions, and 96 of which were stopped by supervisors because conditions were not met (CNN, 2021). Money politics in recent elections has

attracted a lot of public attention. In the Regional Elections, money politics is used to increase participation and maintain influence over voters (Hariyani, 2018); (Marsudi & Sunarso, 2019);(Nabila Nisa, Paramita Prananingtyas, 2020)

This happens because of insufficient input from stakeholders in the election process, which leads to violations committed by prospective participants and their campaign teams. This will have a detrimental effect and change the way politics and government functions. Public decision-making will take on a new color as the political world changes. The needs of the community will always take precedence for good and committed leaders. The needs of the community, not the leaders, will guide all current choices and policies. Therefore, voters in elections should cast their votes based on the candidate's credibility rather than promises or gifts in exchange for votes. This move to money politics will endanger the continuity of the current democratic system in addition to having an impact on future hopes for the country's growth. The benefits of this research are for the development of social, political and legal sciences that have academic and practical uses. This study is expected to provide additional information and political education materials.

At every level of Indonesia society, from the national, regional, to the election of village heads, the practice of corruption in money politics continues to occur. It is undeniable that we must do everything possible to stop politicians from using money to influence elections and educate the public about the negative impact of this practice on society. Furthermore, corrupt politicians who are not pro-people thrive through this money-driven political process. To portray society positively, it is important to raise awareness about the need to fight money politics. In addition, putting the community in a position that can control the government mechanism. The impact of corrupt practices on elections can be very diverse. For example, it is certain that politicians who are elected corruptly will practice corruption once they take office (Pahlevi & Amrurrobi, 2020).

According to different points of view, the impact of money on the political process varies per community, based on its social and cultural qualities (Abdurrohman, 2021). Money politics behavior in Indonesia has not been much research material. According to the findings (Rifai, 2003) this is still too superficial to be investigated thoroughly, but what is scrutinizing is the media reports about alleged money in the gubernatorial campaign in various regions. Based on his analysis of the direct governor elections of the Riau Islands and West Sumatra, Lesmana found that money politics does exist, but it is difficult to prove (Hidayat, 2007). In the North Sulawesi election scenario, Mietzner presents a similar analysis that reaches the same conclusion about the significant influence of money politics on elections but does not explain the relationship between political spending and voting behavior (Carnegie, 2008).

In addition, Nurdin's research provides a good explanation of money-related behavior observed in the 2011 Banten gubernatorial election in Pandeglang (2014:15). The 2014 Legislative Election became the subject of study by the General Election Commission (KPUD) of West Bandung Regency. KIP Aceh Bireuen (2015:21) also conducted research on the role of money in politics in the 2014 elections. According to the Barenscoot & Purba Study (2014, [www.insideindonesia.org](http://www.insideindonesia.org)), money politics in the 2014 Lampung Governor election included cooperation between members of the Sugar Group Company (SGC) and the candidate for governor of Lampung, M. Ridho Ficardo, through the use of influence and power of money, especially the distribution of sugar in the Lampung region during the regional elections. In addition, the use of money in politics was seen in the 2018 Lampung Governor election. The rampant practice of money politics is not only stopped by formal legal procedures, as enshrined in Indonesia law.

Three pairs of mayoral and deputy mayoral candidates are running for office in the simultaneous regional head election held in Palu City in 2020. There are several irregularities in the Regional Elections in Palu City, including money politics. The candidate's successful team grossly violates democratic

principles, leaving the election organizers with an unfinished task about the practice of money politics present at every democratic party during both legislative and executive elections. A number of violations were committed by candidate pairs in the 2020 Regional Elections, including money politics carried out by the winning team by voting but accompanied by a certain amount of money. This political practice greatly dissolves the mandate of democracy.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This study examines methods to avoid money politics using qualitative methodologies. Both primary and secondary data are used. Observation, interviews, documentation, and field research are all methods used to obtain data. using targeted strategies to identify informants, which are then selected based on their characteristics and their eligibility to provide the required data. The informant in this study is the Palu City Bawaslu, Gakkumdu Center Team. The data analysis used by Miles Huberman and Saldana includes data condensation, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Model of money politics prevention policy in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Palu City**

Elections are an important event that brings together candidates and voters as a symbol of democracy. Various strategies are used in elections to win the hearts of voters. Selling voters over the vision, goals, plans, and actions of regional head candidates is how democracy is carried out. Choosing wisely in the regional elections can also be done by using the track record of superior candidates that can be seen and felt by the voting community as a smart choice. On the other hand, many politicians use fraudulent practices including undercover operations and bribing people to vote for them.

Money in politics, according to most political scientists, is a dangerous

and detrimental phenomenon to democracy because it undermines the principles of honesty and fairness in voting. The emergence of money politics in Indonesia's elections has given a negative picture of the country's democratic system (Cuthbertson, 2007). Indonesia has recently been labeled as a nation that is still in the democratic transition stage. According to Mietzner in (Carnegie, 2008), Indonesia produces a democratic regime with substandard quality (Harriss et al., 2005), In an effort to make local governments more democratic, power was transferred from the federal government to them. However, this actually increases patrimonial culture. Another view states that gangsterism has developed as a result of decentralization and local democracy (Hadiz, 2010)), and money politics in all its forms has become the dominant political game in major cities in Indonesia today.

One of the most obvious forms of violations of electoral democracy that occurs throughout the election season is money politics. Every democratic struggle, including elections and election contests, now often gives rise to the irony of money politics in Indonesia. Money politics not only undermines democracy, but also has the potential to lead to the creation of elections that are not in accordance with the ideals of truth and justice.

Burhanuddin et al. (2019) found that between 19.4% and 33.1% of voters were involved in money politics during the 2019 elections. By international standards, money politics is quite broad; In fact, Indonesia is the country with the third highest ranking in money politics globally. In other words, the use of money to influence elections in Indonesia has become a standard procedure. Money politics is one of the big challenges ahead, according to Bawaslu RI data on court decisions related to the 2019 elections. There are a total of 67 cases, with details of 33 cases related to Article 523 paragraph (1), 27 cases related to Article 523 paragraph (2), and 7 cases related to Article 523 paragraph (3). Based on Law No. 10 of 2016 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors, the two institutions

responsible for organizing regional head elections are Bawaslu and KPU. The Pilkada and Bawaslu stages are organized by the KPU which also carries out supervisory duties. The aforementioned legal clause emphasizes that Bawaslu is responsible for supervising the implementation of the Regional Elections. The Regional Election Supervisory Committee (Panwaslu) is a Bawaslu group that oversees at the sub-district level (Panwaslu) .

Furthermore, the implementation of the Regional Elections at the village/sub-district level is supervised by the Village/Kelurahan Panwaslu. In accordance with Article 33 of Law No. 10 of 2016, the District Panwaslu is tasked with supervising various aspects of the implementation of elections at the sub-district level. This includes, but is not limited to, the use of population statistics for updating voter data and the preparation of the Provisional Voter List and Permanent Voter List. Next, get a report on who the election organizers are claiming to be the masterminds of the elections. Furthermore, the District Panwaslu can send reports and results to the PPK for further examination.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 35 of the Election Law, the duties and authority to supervise various stages of elections at the village or sub-district level are in the hands of the Village/Sub-district Panwaslu. Updating voter registration and improving results. Then, for further examination, submit findings and complaints of alleged violations to PPS and KPPS. The Village/Village Panwaslu is also trusted to manage socialization and the implementation of elections in the village/village area.

Vigilance is one way to minimize money politics. One of the tasks of Bawaslu and the KPU as institutions is to stop violations. The role of Bawaslu prevention needs to be expanded in an effort to encourage the implementation of quality elections ahead of the simultaneous elections in 2024. The author claims that there are at least four (four) preventive measures that can be taken: increasing socialization, strengthening participatory supervision. , conduct surveillance patrols, and enforce strict laws.



Previous studies conducted by Kurniawan & Hermawan (2019) state that there were efforts made to avoid the money politics of the Lampung community using a cultural approach. As an example of how cultural values, such as the Pii Pesenggiri culture, are highly upheld in Lampung society, people there try to avoid doing shameful things that can bring disgrace to themselves, their families, or Islam and Lampung culture. According to Pii Pesenggiri's cultural perspective, money politics and other actions that are contrary to religious, social, and legal norms are immoral and should be punished accordingly.

The study conducted by (Jamaludin & Abdillah, 2023) found that there are four strategies offered, including the first strategy in preventing money politics is through regulations that need to be tightened on the management of campaign funds, the second strategy in preventing the politicization of SARA is to promote dialogue between ethnicities and religions and the third is to increase political participation and the fourth is to increase public political awareness to avoid the politicization of SARA.

Meanwhile, tactics to avoid money politics during the simultaneous regional elections in Palu City use several approaches according to applicable regulations, including:

1. Socialization of violation prevention.

Some of the activities carried out in the socialization of violation prevention include:

- a. Providing education to the public about the importance of using the right to vote to avoid the influence of money in the election of regional heads. In order to prevent the occurrence of money politics crimes regulated in Law No. 10 of 2016 concerning the Election of Regional Heads, Bawaslu and KPU make efforts to prevent and implement tactics through socialization to elements of society who are voters.
- b. Socialization of Political Parties as Supporters of Regional Head Candidate Pairs In order to smoothly supervise, prevent, and take

action against violations of the Regional Elections and dispute resolution of the 2020 simultaneous Regional Elections process, Bawaslu and the Palu City KPU made a mapping of election problems by focusing on a number of targets, namely mapping the potential for money politics that will be carried out by each successful team. In addition, to prevent money politics violations committed by the parties fighting in the Simultaneous Regional Elections, socialize and build commitments with political parties as supporters of regional head candidate pairs so that they do not practice money politics which will later harm the democratic process

- c. Anti-Money Politics Patrol During the quiet period, three days before voting day, members of the Gakkumdu Center along with the ranks of the Police and Prosecutor's Office who are members of the simultaneous elections, conducted anti-money politics surveillance patrols. Finally, the Palu City Bawaslu ensures that all campaign equipment (APK) is ready before the big day of voting.
- d. Collaborate with various ASN, TNI, POLRI, and community agencies to supervise the 2024 elections. In order to prevent and supervise elections, the role of the community is very important. In addition, the community is also active in reporting every violation encountered. To build a participatory village, namely a community that is ready and ready to help the election supervision process in its area, the Palu City Bawaslu has implemented a strategy by collaborating with MOA/MOU with various institutions and universities in Palu City.
- e. Expanding existing information through social media, as well as direct socialization by collaborating with Panwascam and PKD in Palu City areas.
- f. Conduct socialization in the public and commercial sectors, as well as in the academic and community environment, both in groups and alone.
- g. Visiting all political parties in Palu City to inform them about prohibited

activities related to the implementation of elections.

h. In addition, in addition to creating a Participatory community and training participation supervisor cadres.

## 2. Participatory supervision.

There are many possibilities for alleged election violations at every level of the process, but participatory supervision aims to bring the community closer to election organizers so that they can carry out supervision I.R. Satria & Rahman, 2023. Changes in the life of democracy and the development of a more dignified society can be realized through truly fair elections, where all participants and contestants have the same opportunity to fight for the vision and mission of the program to educate the life of the nation for five years under his leadership.

The basis of the Palu City Bawaslu participatory supervision program is Perbawaslu Number 2 of 2023 concerning Participatory Supervision. Participatory supervision education, public forums, supervision corners, and cooperation with universities are part of the participatory supervision program that has been carried out by the Palu City Bawaslu. Both the interactive surveillance digital community and the surveillance village are still in the conceptualization stage. Community groups, religious leaders, women voters, first-time voters, and voters with disabilities were involved in the four programs organized by the Palu City Bawaslu. The 2019 Election Peace Declaration aims to emphasize all stakeholders and election supervisors, provide opportunities for fishermen groups to conduct participatory socialization and ASN neutrality, and encourage the socialization of participatory supervision to community organizations, universities, mass media, government agencies, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and women's organizations.

## 3. Surveillance Profile.

Bawaslu routinely conducts surveillance patrols on quiet days to carry out this activity, because it is vulnerable to money politics attacks at this

level. Of course, this money politics supervision patrol must be carried out to TPS supervisors in an organized manner (PTPS). Lastly, of course, by enforcing strict laws against anyone suspected of interfering with the conduct of elections. It is evident that money politics is still widely practiced in all regional elections, therefore surveillance patrols are still encouraged. In addition to monitoring the location of the installation of campaign props (APK) and supervising the activities of participants in urban villages so that there are no violations, socialization and appeals to all political parties and participants in the 2024 election to always comply with existing rules. We carry out this persuasive prevention pattern, both through letters and verbal appeals related to campaign regulations. The Palu City Bawaslu will continue to carry out surveillance patrol activities, especially in locations that are considered prone to violations, in this activity his party will also meet with residents to provide education and socialization of efforts to prevent election violations

#### 4. Law Enforcement

Strict enforcement will provide lessons for individuals who are consistently involved in money politics during elections. In theory, support for law enforcement should always be given. All citizens must follow the requirements of the law when it comes to enforcing them. Law No. 10 of 2016 concerning Regional Elections regulates the prohibition of money politics and how to handle it. Participants in the Regional Elections, both members of political parties, successful teams, volunteers, and others, are prohibited from providing rewards in the form of money or material in accordance with laws and regulations. Everyone is prohibited from trying to persuade others to vote in a certain way or vote against a particular candidate. Everyone is also prohibited from giving reasons why the person should vote. Second, participants in the upcoming Regional Elections who engage in money politics will be subject to criminal sanctions, namely a minimum fine of Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred

million rupiah) and imprisonment for a maximum of 72 months. The deterrent effect can only be achieved by providing strict sanctions for violations involving money politics. Those who misuse their money for political purposes must be dealt with strictly with strict sanctions, such as fines and criminal penalties.

Research conducted by (Kadimuddin, 2021); (Siregar & Maryanah, 2022);(H. Satria, 2019) and (Darma, 2022) shows that the Potential of Money Politics in the Simultaneous Regional Elections. The following is a list of various issues that often arise from the potential for money politics in the simultaneous phase of the regional elections

#### 1. Voter Registration

Fraud and deliberate misconduct aimed at influencing voters against a particular candidate presents the greatest risk of money politics crimes at this point. According to (Marli, 2018), the problem of voter data collection is directly related to the lack of diligence in field officers and the e-KTP system which must be admitted has several shortcomings. This lack of professionalism, according to the organizers, is shown by the failure of the organizers to address every problem that arises. Improving the accuracy of voter data can be done by building a system that is integrated with civil registration, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and other institutions that have population data. Thus, changes that occur in the field can be immediately known and corrected. According to the Perludem study, it is necessary to consolidate population data, and this must be done under the full management of the KPU, in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, and other institutions that store population data.

#### 2. Candidate Registration

If there is no prejudice or inequality during the registration procedure for these candidates, it is considered to have integrity. There are a number of problems in candidate registration that threaten the honesty of elections, including the many cases of political bribery in the nomination

process by political parties. In this case, the KPU's task is to increase public awareness about the dangers of political dowry and money in politics and to make election monitors and supervisors more effective. Preventing dowry and money politics can be done simultaneously and systematically.

### 3. Media in campaigns

These ideal standards are still far from being fulfilled by local and national media. Many observations, including the fact that media journalists are compensated for the news they report, the development of money politics has been successfully disseminated to the press and electronic media, and television media has had the most important impact. There is a bias in the media against one candidate, and there is no clear distinction between news and news that harms society and advertising. Media cues about news being released or not are likely to be considered as one of the causes of this bias. Most of the time, only ceremonial news related to branding and campaigns is reported. The public should be informed about some situations, but they are not widely publicized for fear that it may affect the candidate. Because the provisions that require campaign ads in simultaneous elections to be funded by the state and prohibit candidate pairs from running print media advertisements, maintaining media neutrality and balance during election contests is a challenge. If the candidate pair is given the freedom to promote, of course this will reduce media revenue from the advertising costs that may be obtained. Some findings from the analysis of media materials also show that editors and staff can sometimes work well together and promote a single candidate informally. From the candidate branding, it is clear that social media can be a useful tool to spread election information and expose fraud.

### 4. Campaign

Money politics is most prevalent during elections, and its various forms of covert seem unstoppable due to more inventive individuals engaging in vote-buying schemes or "tying up" campaign funds (rough donations).

#### 5. Voting

Voting can be tarnished by corrupt money politics. These violations include dawn raids and vote buying. Voters were not given enough high-quality options or candidates, which was another issue that arose during this vote. This is strongly linked to the lack of political party reform, their failure to develop suitable candidates, and their emphasis on the selection of candidates they will support, which results in individual promotions that do not reflect regional ambitions.

#### 6. Vote Counting

Some candidates and organizers are involved in money politics. Money in politics is not expressly prohibited under election law during vote counting. It is self-evident as the constitution protects the right of voters to anonymity. Therefore, impartial, firm, and explicit supervision and legislation are needed to ensure the quality parameters of the election. There are phases that are prone to fraud, especially money politics, according to many analyses at each of these stages, which are as follows (Utari, 2016):

#### 7. Candidate Screening

This stage is the stage where political dowry and money politics are most likely to occur. The monopoly of political parties as supporters of the presidential candidate is declared to be vulnerable at this stage. Because political dowry and money politics are caused by the ability of presidential candidates to be nominated if they meet the 25 percent criteria. The party's service fee is at least seven to eight billion rupiah for each candidate who runs for regional head. So that candidates, political parties, and stakeholders carry out political transactions.

#### 8. Candidate Administration Selection

Taufikurrachman Saleh claimed that many winning teams paved the way for monetary negotiations and political lobbying to smooth things out. However, since the winning team is not involved in money politics, it is difficult to trace their actions back to the regional head candidates.

#### 9. Voter Data Collection and Procurement of Voter Cards

Candidates and data collectors conspired together. People who support one candidate are prioritized by data collection officers, while supporters of other candidates are ignored. More voter cards are obtained than local voters. As a result, the election committee must be changed.

#### 10. Campaign

Candidates often give money, examples of basic necessities, initiatives, and even certain religious texts to win over the people. The fact that the current rules do not expressly define behavior, including breaking the law, is another reason for this shortcoming.

#### 11. Voting

Frequent morning attacks, bribing residents, local authorities, and even supervisors, are all common. The case of voter fraud and KPUD cooperation to boost the votes of certain candidates.

#### 12. Voted Recapitulation

Collaboration between candidates and certain organizers, which led to the rise of money politics and its impact on the results of vote counting and recounting. However, money politics in vote counting is not prohibited under the election law. It is self-evident as the constitution protects the right of voters to anonymity.

The following are considerations for preventing the avoidance of political funding in the Palu City Regional Elections:

1. The existence of regulations that cause legal subjects to escape from legal bondage.
  - a. The ability of the district and city Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in cracking down on election irregularities, especially



money politics, has shortcomings and limitations. In the context of determining the existence of money politics, this is related to the need for Bawaslu to present material evidence in the form of reporting witnesses, participants, and other supporting evidence.

b. Article 89 of Law No. 8 of 2012 which regulates the implementation of elections states that giving money or other materials to campaign participants (voters) in exchange for their decision to support or oppose certain political parties is money politics. The requirements of this article force the Regency/City Bawaslu to look for real evidence that leads to the practice of money politics to show election violations ahead of voting related to money politics.

2. Giving Money Politics in an Unclear Way Money Politics Sometimes, candidates conduct financial transactions through a successful team or other parties who have an interest in the candidate rather than directly. The methods used vary, such as recitation, PKK for women at the village level, or social gatherings with many candidates. In lieu of transportation funds, the most common justification is to send gifts in the form of money or products.

Public ignorance of money politics laws Even during the monitoring process, the public must actively avoid the emergence of money politics. However, it is undeniable that currently the public does not seem to care about the prohibition of money politics. The practice of money politics is even claimed to be ingrained in every election, both for governors and legislative members. So many people believe that money politics is now prevalent.

## CONCLUSION

The problem of money politics must be addressed to develop a prevention plan. Systematically and simultaneously, money politics can be prevented by ensuring the effectiveness of political superstructures and infrastructure, improving the political system, political culture, moral

education, and public politics with short, medium, and long-term plans. Simultaneous elections are a very important democratic process for the country and its people. However, in this election process, there are various challenges and risks such as money politics that can interfere with the integrity and fairness of elections. To prevent money politics in elections, comprehensive efforts are needed from various parties, such as the government, political parties, the General Election Commission (KPU), and the public. The policy strategy used in money politics is carried out through four efforts: socialization of violations, participatory supervision, surveillance patrols, and strict law enforcement.

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